

Constitution and traditional policies of the United States, is demanding something absolutely impossible. Membership in the league cannot be made conditional with those policies.

The traditional policies dictate abstention from entanglement in Europe and prohibition of European meddling in America, but these things are of the very essence of the league programme. Senator Borah demanded that Mr. Hoover come forward with a plan that will make it possible to construct the sort of league he wants.

From this the Idaho Senator branched into discussion of the treaty, still addressing himself to the Hoover statement. He read extensively from Maynard Keynes's book on the consequences of the peace, wherein the author painted the most depressing account yet given of the horrors with which the peace terms confront Europe.

"Mr. Hoover has had peculiar opportunities to know the truth about these matters," said Senator Borah. "If these charges are true Mr. Hoover knows it. Does he believe that now, when we are just getting from the confusion of the world the confusion of the treaty's real character, we should proceed to ratify a treaty that has brought all this upon the world?"

**Classification of Hoover.**  
The Senator then quoted Mr. Hoover's statement. "Some think this means Mr. Hoover is against reservations," he continued. "I think, however, that a fair and legitimate construction is to the contrary. If I have correctly construed it, Hoover may fairly be placed alongside those heretofore classed as irreconcilables. You cannot have a reservation unless you surrender some of the things Hoover wants safeguarded."

"If Mr. Hoover will sit down and undertake to write a league covenant which will do what he says, he will find himself in the position of some of us who have undertaken that same thing—that it is impossible to accomplish the feat."

"The Lodge reservation reads that 'the United States assumes no obligation to preserve the political independence or territorial integrity of other nations.' Unless Congress shall so provide," the Hitchcock reservation provides that the United States does not assume any obligation to preserve the political independence or territorial integrity of other states until Congress shall so provide.

"Does not Mr. Hoover know the intellectual battle that has divided the world between the unhesitant and the unhesitant?"

Senator Hitchcock interrupted to protest that the reservation which Senator Borah had quoted and attributed to Mr. Hoover was not of his authorship, though he admitted that it bore his name and had been printed among the reservations in that way.

"He is to the Senator's credit that he now disavows it," interjected Senator Knox.

**Pressure from Without.**  
"Even now," continued Senator Borah, "we are being asked to ratify the treaty. The action of our representatives at Versailles has morally bound us to do it. Our British friends tell us President Wilson contracted, and that we should deliver. Sir Robert Cecil, who has come here as a volunteer to instruct us in our duties, says we are moral delinquents if we fail to ratify."

"And in a speech at New York on January 17," interjected Senator Thomas (Cal.), "the Premier of Canada said that we, having sent our representatives to Versailles, were morally bound to accept the result."

"Yes, and next time such a conference takes place we will make sure that our representatives represent Congress as well as the President," said Senator Borah. "The treaty is a moral obligation with tremendous authority, to bind the United States; an office and an authority unknown to the Constitution, and which Congress has no authority to create."

"I have read the Keynes book," interrupted Senator Hitchcock, "and I have much sympathy for his views. But Senator Borah contended that the consequences of our staying out of the Reparations Commission? Great powers are lodged in it, powers to alleviate and ameliorate, to perpetuate the evils of the treaty. If an American is there his influence will be great."

"Answering the Senator from Nebraska," interrupted Senator Knox, "I call attention to the fact that the sole purpose of the treaty's terms was to make it impossible for Germany to comply with them. I present the testimony of Mr. Harbord before the Foreign Relations Committee, when he said Germany would never be able to do it. When he was before the committee I asked him if he considered it good business to impose impossible terms, and he said he did not. Economic Europe is pivoted on Germany."

"The solvency of the nations depends on the ability of Germany to pay her indemnities, and if Germany cannot pay, then on continuing loans from the United States. One or the other of these must be assured, and soon or late the victors and anarchy will overwhelm the Continent. True, the Reparations Commission has power to change it. But I call attention to the fact that while the commission can increase the burdens of Germany by a mere majority vote it cannot reduce them by a single farthing except by unanimous vote."

"At Versailles the American influence was opposed to these extreme penalties against Germany, but it was futile," pursued Senator Borah. "How can we expect it to accomplish more now?"

**Lloyd George's Expediency.**  
"The Senator," suggested Senator Hitchcock, "will recall that at the time Mr. Lloyd George had a political campaign on in England and was adopting his procedure at Paris to the political exigencies of winning that campaign."

"Well, the United States should not assume responsibility in connection with political expediency in England," replied Senator Borah.

"The Reparations Commission has power to demand \$5,000,000,000 from Germany in May, 1921, in gold, in commodities, in ships or in whatever else may be demanded," continued the Idaho Senator. "It has dictatorial powers over all German property, whether in Germany or outside. It can point to any particular German business or property and say I WANT THAT, and that power goes on and on for eighteen years. Never were such powers given to any commission or individual. The commission can demand the amounts that it wants to collect and then take any property it wants. It also has power to destroy the whole economic organization of Germany and the world."

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## LLOYD GEORGE HAS NEW RUSSIAN CURE

Continued from First Page.

ment's policy regarding the coal mines. The British belief that control is a better solution of the liquor question than prohibition has been described in *This Sun* and *New York Herald*. The royal approval of control measures to-day was attributed to the King's strong personal convictions.

The acquisition of royalties, which represents the utmost concession of the Government in the way of labor's nationalization demand, means that while profits will be under strict control through the acquisition of basis rights, the actual operation of the mines will be left to private initiative. Although nothing was said regarding the acquisition of underground undeveloped coal rights, it is believed that this is included in the Government plan. The proposal permits the Government to attain, through control and efficient management, that which the miners seek through nationalization.

The consensus here is that this session of Parliament will be one of the most important in the history of the British Empire, in view of British and the world conditions. The whole tenor of Anglo-French relations may be affected and it is certain that upon the work of the present Government and the control of the House of Commons will depend the fate of the Lloyd George coalition. This situation is viewed here with much greater interest than is the question of the extradition of the German war criminals.

The growing possibility of Mr. Asquith's election menaces Premier Lloyd George's authority, however, and until the election is held, or perhaps to the day, it is impossible to predict what will happen. The result of the February 15, despite the fact that the balloting will be cast next Thursday.

Politicians were busy in the lobbies of the House of Commons discussing the effect of Lord Robert Cecil's letter to Mr. Asquith, wishing him success in the February election. Everywhere the letter was regarded as a move by a man who is known as one of the strongest figures in the Unionist ranks to throw a monkey wrench into the coalition machinery by throwing his support to the old Liberal party candidate.

Meanwhile Lord Robert Cecil's political future is a more prolific topic of conversation, not only in the lobbies, but also in the English newspapers, which have been discussing it since he stepped out of the peace conference limelight. A majority of observers now predict that he wants to lead Labor, or perhaps to serve as a vehicle by which a Liberal-Conservative Government may ride into power.

Such preponderant strength as he is needed in a minority Opposition. On that score his independence of Mr. Asquith is easily explained; but the final paragraph of his letter, in which he asserts that Asquithian minds are required to sort out the international problems of the world, and not without reason—that Lord Robert is exasperated at Premier Lloyd George's methods of winding up the peace conference and carrying out the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

**RUSSIA CHIEF TOPIC AS COMMONS OPENS**  
**Peace, Booze, Economics and Ireland Discussed.**

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The speeches with which the new session of the House of Commons was launched to-day do not make much history. Premier Lloyd George, William Adamson and Sir Donald Maclean spoke for the Government, Laborites and Liberals respectively. No notable Irish voice was heard, although Ireland with the subject of part of all the speeches.

The Premier gave a long explanation of the Government's Russian policy, but refused to be drawn by the other speakers on the topic of revising certain "workable" features of the peace treaty. Dealing with the burning question of economy, the Premier recommended the familiar specific of increased production. His remarks on Ireland gave no new information regarding the measure which is soon to be introduced.

Col. Sidney Peel, Coalition Unionist, made the reply to the address from the Throne, said:

"It will be a grievous disappointment to us if the United States finds itself unable to take part in the work of reconstruction. But she must be master in her own house, as we are in ours."

Sir Donald Maclean, urging revision of the peace treaty, said: "One of the essentials of the guarantee was the fact, when the opposition agreed to it, that the signature of the President of the United States was appended. It does not now look as though this is going to be honored. I only hope I am wrong."

Discontent to Be Expected.  
The Premier declared that after the excitement of the great war nobody could expect anything but a period of reaction and discontent, and even a certain measure of disaffection. Alluding to Ireland he asked whether Mr. Adamson meant by "self-determination" that if the majority of the Irish people demanded a republic he would give it. Unless Mr. Adamson meant that, said the Premier, his talk of self-determination was dishonest. There were murders and assassinations of the most cowardly and despicable kind in Ireland, he Premier told his questioner, and he asked whether the member thought the Government should withdraw all its troops "and leave the assassins in charge of Ireland."

Declaring that the duty of the Government was to maintain law and order in Ireland, the Premier turned to the high cost of living, which he said was attributable to the depreciation of money, and not to profiteering. The only remedy was to increase production, he declared. Replying to Sir Donald Maclean's inquiry, the Premier said he was glad to be able to say that the coming budget would balance, and more than balance.

Dealing at length with the situation in Russia, Mr. Lloyd George said he agreed with the view that Europe could not be restored without putting Russia, with all her strength and resources, "into circulation."

Bolshevism was positively efficient, said the Premier, but it was not democratic, and Russia must be restored under an anti-Bolshevik regime.

"Bolshevism cannot be crushed by force of arms," continued the Premier. "I hold that option a year ago, but my advice, tendered on that assumption to the warring factions, was declined. It was necessary to give the anti-Bolsheviks a chance to recover Russia, but they failed. The failure was not due to lack of equipment, but to more fundamental causes."

No Ring of Fire to Crush Reds.  
The Premier contended that the proposed "ring of fire" to crush the Bolsheviks was impossible because it included the middle East. Finland would come, and the Baltic States, he pointed out, were making peace with Russia, while Rumania was really engaged in watching the Hungarian front and the Japanese were disinterested toward the idea. Moreover, he added, neither France, the United States, Italy nor Great Britain was willing to provide the funds.

"Until," added the Premier, "they are assured that the Bolsheviks have dropped the methods of barbarism in favor of civilized government, no civilized community will be prepared to make peace with them. Further, there is no established government possessing the right to speak for the whole of European Russia. We failed to restore Russia to sanity by force."

"Commerce has a sobering influence. There is nothing to fear from a Bolshevik invasion of surrounding countries, the middle East, because the Bolsheviks cannot organize a powerful army. I believe that trading will bring to an end the ferocity, rapine and cruelties of Bolshevism more surely than any other method. Europe badly needs what Russia is able to supply but cannot supply with containing armies moving across her borders."

The dangers are not all in Russia; they are here at home. I speak with knowledge, with apprehension and responsibility, and I warn the House that we must use every legitimate means to prevent what we must fight anarchy with abundance."

**King George Urges Reforms.**  
Serious consideration of economic conditions throughout the country was urged by King George in his speech from the Throne. He counseled patience in the passage of far-reaching reforms, which he said, were necessary to meet abnormal conditions. Better educational facilities, settlement of the Irish question, adjustment of coal mining controversies on an enduring basis and the regulation of the liquor traffic were among the reforms he urged.

King George also advocated the passage of measures stimulating the growth of more foodstuffs at home. He said bills would be introduced in Parliament dealing with insurance against unemployment, regulation of working hours, minimum wages and anti-dumping.

After briefly referring to the peace conference His Majesty said he intended to ratify peace soon with Bulgaria and Austria. The negotiations for peace with Turkey, he added, were being pressed forward with all possible speed.

Referring to the recent conferences in Paris and London, he said:

"I earnestly trust that the result of these meetings, the settlement of the long continued Adriatic dispute will shortly be reached. In order, however, to assure the full blessings of peace and prosperity to Europe it is essential that not only peace but normal conditions of life should be restored in eastern Europe and in Russia. So long as these vast regions withhold their full contribution to the stock of commodities for general consumption, the cost of living here hardly can be reduced or general prosperity be restored to the world."

"The conditions of Ireland causes me great concern, but a bill will be immediately laid before you for effect to that country, which was outlined at the end of the last session of Parliament. A bill to make further provision for education in Ireland will also be submitted."

Referring to the military question the King said: "The imperative and difficult problems which have arisen in the coal mining industry should be settled on an enduring basis. You will be asked to consider the question of the acquisition of coal royalties by the State, for the improvement of conditions in the mining areas and for the future ordering of the industry."

His Majesty's reference to the liquor regulation question was:

"Experiences during the war showed the clearly injurious effects upon the national efficiency of the excessive consumption of strong drink and general intemperance, in both health and efficiency, which followed appropriate measures of regulation and control. A bill accordingly will be presented to you providing for the development of a suitable system for the peace time regulation of the sale and supply of alcoholic liquor."

"The price of foodstuffs and other necessary commodities is causing anxiety to all the people of the world, but I am glad prices in these islands are appreciably lower than elsewhere. This fact, and the condition of trade with the outside world, especially of export trade, serves to show how people are proving no less successful in dealing with the troubles war left behind than they were in enduring war itself. If, however, we are to insure lasting progress, prosperity and social peace all classes must continue to throw themselves into the work of reconstruction with good will for others, and with energy and patience. In addition, legislation providing for large and far-reaching measures of reform must be passed into law."

Among the bills which the King said would be introduced were measures for the development of the army and the navy, for the creation of an

adequate supply of cheap electric and water power and a bill dealing with the reform of the House of Commons.

**SHAKEUP IN BRITISH CABINET IS DENIED**  
**Geddes Has Not Resigned to Be Envoy to U. S.**

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Feb. 10.—Reports of extensive Cabinet changes were officially denied at Westminster to-day. Viscount Astor also denied that he had been asked to become Food Controller, succeeding G. H. Roberts, signed Lord Astor took his seat to-day in the House of Lords.

Also it was denied in official quarters that Sir Auckland C. Geddes was to resign as member of the Board of Trade to become British Ambassador to the United States, a report having said that he or Lord Reading probably would be named to this most important of British diplomatic posts.

Owing to the presence of Lady Astor among the members of the House of Commons, King George changed the usual formula of opening the speech from the Throne from "My Lords and gentlemen" to "My Lords and members."

**LABOR TO "AMEND" THRONE ADDRESS**  
**Internationalization Issue Will Thus Be Forced.**

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.  
LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Parliamentary Committee of the Labor party has decided to introduce the nationalization of industries last as an amendment to the address from the Throne, the corresponding of the SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD here learns. It was authoritatively stated that the committee "regret its omission by the King's speech."

The committee of labor leaders which visited Ireland is drawing up a report which will be moved shall be made an amendment to the address wherein the labor party will voice its protest against the Government's proposals regarding unemployment insurance as useless unless radical amendments to it are adopted. They propose to try to reintroduce their own bill from the last session.

**REVISION OF TREATY SEEN BY CURZON**  
**U. S. Attitude Also Changes Britain's Turkish Policy.**

LONDON, Feb. 10.—In the House of Lords, speaking on the King's address, Earl Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, though he said that the Government was right when he said that a good deal of the peace treaty might have to be rewritten and revised. None of the authors claimed that it was sacrosanct. "It is quite unselfish and sincere," he added, "we will do our best to aid her in fulfilling them and resuming her place among civilized communities."

Alluding to the delay in the peace reference with Turkey, he referred to European anxiety that the United States share in the settlement of these regions. "This anxiety," said the Secretary, "is not unjustly founded. I believe that every one of the great Powers would have abandoned the greater part of its individual ambition if it could be persuaded that America would come in and bear her share of the burden as mandatory for the whole Turkish Empire."

"I won't say a word in criticism, although in derogation of America's attitude. We may feel disappointed, but America has a traditional policy which we ought to endeavor to understand and respect. She desires to keep free from entanglements and she is the best judge of her own policy. But her refusal undoubtedly increased the responsibilities of those left."

A mandate is conferred to England. I think it is too late to talk of limiting our activities in Mesopotamia to the Vilayet of Basra and bear no share in the future control of Baghdad. I am convinced that any attempt to refuse the mandate would be received with absolute dismay in the country itself."

**Senator Johnson Recovering.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Johnson of California, recovering at his home here from an attack of influenza, has been here for his campaign speaking dates for this week and next week in Minnesota and North Dakota. It was said to-night, however, that his condition showed constant improvement, and that he probably would be able to be out within a few days.

**REJECT TEUTON AIR DEMAND.**  
**Ambassadors Refuse to Allow Police Airplane Service.**

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The Council of Ambassadors to-day considered the demand of the Germans and Austrians that they be allowed to preserve airplanes for aerial police service.

The demand was rejected as contrary to the terms of the peace treaties.

**ROME CARDINALS ASK SALARY RAISE**  
**Cannot Live on \$1,175, They Tell the Pope.**

ROME, Feb. 10.—The *Giovane d'Italia* says that the Cardinals living in Rome have asked the Pope to raise their salaries, as they cannot make both ends meet, owing to the increased cost of living.

With the exception of the Papal Secretary of State, the Chancellor of the Church and the Archbishop of St. Peter's, the Cardinals, it is pointed out, receive only what is called a "Cardinal's dish," amounting to \$1,175 yearly, plus 2,000 lire for private expenses. At the present rate of exchange this amounts altogether to \$1,175 yearly, less than the sum received by many parish priests in America.

**18,000 Hungarian Children Need.**  
More than 18,000 Hungarian children who need food and medicine are in Budapest hospitals, according to the American Relief Committee for Hungarian Sufferers, which is raising \$1,000,000 for Hungarian relief. It understands likewise that the number of children in Budapest needing assistance is 100,000, of whom only 15,000 have shoes. Headquarters of the committee are at the Hotel McAlpin.

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## KAISER'S SON CABLES HE WILL SURRENDER

Wilson and Other Allied Leaders Get Offer of "Vicarious Sacrifice."

TO TAKE PLACE OF 900 President May Take Opportunity to Give U. S. Views on Reprisals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Wilhelm, former Crown Prince of Germany, from his retreat on Wieringen Island, has cabled President Wilson offering himself as a vicarious sacrifice for the 900 of his compatriots whose surrender the Allies have demanded. The Crown Prince's cablegram addressed to "the President of the United States of North America, Mr. Wilson," reached the White House this morning.

There were intimations after this cablegram was received that the President might take advantage of the opportunity to make clear this Government's position in regard to the list of proffered officials and to emphasize the degree of American support for such action.

It is understood to be the view of the Government that the allied lists went altogether too far in naming officials of the German Government not directly involved in the commission of actual crimes of violence and rapine. It is known that its representatives at Paris endeavored in every way to show other governments that the course they have now taken was unwise. There are indications that the President himself feels rather strongly on the subject.

The Crown Prince's message was sent from Weiringen Island, Holland, yesterday, and similar cablegrams are understood to have been forwarded to the Kings of England, Belgium and Italy, the Emperor of Japan and the President of France. The message to President Wilson follows:

"To the President of the United States of North America, Mr. Wilson, Washington."

"Mr. President.—The demand for the delivery of Germans of every walk of life was again confronted my country, sorely tried by four years of war and one year of severe internal struggles, with a crisis that is without a precedent in the history of the world as affecting the life of a people. That a Government should be asked to surrender the rest of its life with any assurance that he would not be molested. He would be in constant danger of arrest and prosecution, the newspaper says, and it expresses suspicion that the Allies are preparing a second list of persons for extradition, thereby absolutely preventing them from going abroad."

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